Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 111, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1792. [Whole No. 319.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for raising a further Sum of Money for the Protection of the Frontiers, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease, and that in lieu thereof, there shall be thenceforth laid, levied and collected upon the said articles, at their said importation, the several and respective rates of duties following :—viz.

WINES: namely, Madeira, of the quality of London particular, per gallon fifty six cents :—Madeira, of the quality of London market, per gallon, forty-nine cents :—Other Madeira wine, per gallon, forty cents :—Sherry, per gallon, thirty-three cents :—Saint Lucar, per gallon, thirty cents :—Lisbon, per gallon, twenty-five cents :—Oporto, per gallon, twenty-five cents :—Teneriffe and Fayal, per gallon, twenty cents—All other wines, forty per centum ad valorem, Provided that the amount of the duty thereupon shall, in no case, exceed thirty cents per gallon.

SPIRITS, distilled wholly or chiefly from grain :—Of the first class of proof, per gallon, twenty-eight cents :—of the second class of proof, per gallon, twenty-nine cents :—of the third class of proof, per gallon, thirty-one cents :—of the fourth class of proof, per gallon, thirty-four cents :—of the fifth class of proof, per gallon, forty cents :—of the sixth class of proof, per gallon, fifty cents.

ALL OTHER DISTILLED SPIRITS :—Of the second class of proof and under, per gallon, twenty-five cents :—of the third class of proof and under, per gallon, twenty-eight cents :—of the fourth class of proof and under, per gallon, thirty-two cents :—of the fifth class of proof and under, per gallon, thirty-eight cents :—of the sixth class of proof and under, per gallon, forty-six cents. Which several classes or denominations of proof shall be deemed and taken to correspond with those mentioned in the "act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same."

Beer, ale and porter, per gallon, eight cents :—steel, per hundred weight, one hundred cents :—nails, per pound, two cents :—cocoa, per pound, two cents :—chocolate, per pound, three cents :—playing cards, per pack, twenty-five cents :—shoes and slippers of silk, twenty cents :—all other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes, ten cents :—all other shoes and slippers for children, seven cents :—on hemp, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred cents :—on cables, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and eighty cents :—on tarred cordage, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, one hundred and eighty cents :—on untarred cordage and yarn, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred and twenty-five cents :—on twine and pack-thread, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, four hundred cents :—on coal, per bushel, four and a half cents :—on salts called Glauber salts, for every one hundred and twelve pounds, two hundred cents.

ARTICLES AD VALOREM :—China wares, looking glass, window and other glass and all manufactures of glass, black quart bottles excepted; muskets, pistols, and other fire arms; swords, cutlasses, hangers and other side arms; starch; hair powder; wafers; glue; laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers, coachmakers and sadlers, and paper hangings; painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil—fifteen per centum ad valorem :—cast, slit and rolled iron, and generally, all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of these metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, brass and iron wire excepted; cabinet wares; leather tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated; medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying; hats, caps, and bonnets of every sort; gloves and mittens; stockings; millenary ready made; artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for women's head dresses; fans; dolls, dressed and undressed; toys; buttons of every kind; carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths; sail cloth; sheathing and cartridge paper; all powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents, odors, perfumes or cosmetics; all dentrifice powders, tinctures, preparations, or compositions whatsoever for the teeth or gums,—ten per centum ad valorem.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all articles which are excepted and exempted from duty by the "act making provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," shall continue to be so excepted and exempted, and that, to the articles heretofore made free from duty, the following shall be added, namely, copper in pigs and bars, lapis calaminaris, unmanufactured wool, wood, sulphur.

And be in further enacted, That from and after the last day of June next, in computing the duty heretofore laid upon salt, a bushel of salt shall be deemed not to exceed the weight of fifty-six pounds avoirdupois: and as often as the actual bushel of salt shall exceed the said weight, such salt shall be charged in the proportion of the present rate of duty per bushel for every fifty-six pounds of its actual weight.

And be it further enacted, That after the said last day of June next, there shall be laid, levied and collected, in addition to the present duty thereupon, a duty of two and a half per centum ad valorem, upon all goods, wares and merchandizes, not above enumerated or described, which, if imported in ships or vessels of the United States, are now chargeable with a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

And be it further enacted, That the addition of ten per centum made by the second section of the "act making further provision for the debts of the United States," to the rates of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, shall continue in full force and operation, after the said last day of June next, in relation to the articles herein before enumerated and described.

And be it further enacted, That all drawbacks and allowances authorized by the act aforesaid, which have not been heretofore abolished or changed, shall continue to operate, as in the said act prescribed in relation to the several duties which shall become payable by virtue of this act, and that in addition thereto, there shall be allowed and paid upon provisions salted within the United States, except upon dried fish, upon the exportation thereof to any foreign port or place, as follows, to wit: On pickled fish, at the rate of eight cents per barrel, and on other provisions at the rate of five cents per barrel; and from and after the first day of January next, there shall be an addition of twenty per centum to the allowances, respectively granted to ships or vessels employed in the bank or other cod-fisheries, and in the terms provided by an act, intituled, "an act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein," and during the continuance of the said act.

And be it further enacted, That all duties, drawbacks and allowance which, by virtue of this act, shall be payable or allowable on any specific quantity of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be deemed to apply, in proportion, to any quantity more or less than such specific quantity.

And be it further enacted, That the term of credit for the payment of duties on salt shall be nine months, and on all articles, the produce of the West Indies, salt excepted, where the amount of the duty to be paid by one person or co-partnership shall exceed fifty dollars, shall be four months, and that the duties on all other articles, except wines and teas, which shall be imported after the last day of June next, shall be payable, one half in six, one quarter in nine, and the other quarter in twelve calendar months from the time of each respective importation.

And be it further enacted, That the act intituled, "an act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels," and as touching the duties on distilled spirits only, the act, intituled, "an act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," shall extend to, and be in full force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by this act, and generally for the execution thereof, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained had been herein inserted and re-enacted.

And be it further enacted, That all wines, which, after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed; and for that purpose, every permit for landing any wines, which shall be granted by a collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of wine, as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same whersoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, containing wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such wine was unlawfully imported and landed.

And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town, or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and the words "Old Stock;" and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package, containing such wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of December next, no beer, ale or porter, shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in casks or vessels, the capacity whereof shall not be less than forty gallons, or in packages containing not less than six dozen of bottles, on pain of forfeiture of the said beer, ale or porter, and of the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought.

And be it further enacted, That the several and respective duties aforesaid, except that mentioned in the fourth section of this act, shall continue to be levied, collected and paid, until the debts and purposes, to and for which the duties, hereby directed to cease after the last day of June next, were pledged and appropriated, shall have been fully paid and satisfied; and that so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated, in the same manner, for the same purposes, and with the same force and effect, as those which are hereby directed to cease after the said last day of June next; and that so much of the residue thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby appropriated for making good deficiencies in any funds which may have been designated for satisfying grants and appropriations heretofore made.

And be it further enacted, That the additional duty of two and an half per centum ad valorem, specified in the fourth section of this act, shall continue for the term of two years, from the commencement thereof, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of the surplus of the duties which accrued to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and a farther sum of five hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars, out of the surplus of the duties hereby established, as the same shall accrue, making together the sum of six hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars, shall be, and are hereby appropriated and applied, in addition to any former appropriation for the military establishment of the United States, towards carrying into execution the act, intituled, "An act for making farther and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be empowered to take on loan on account of the United States, from the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, who are hereby authorized and empowered to lend the same, from any other body politic or corporate within the United States, or from any other person or persons, the whole or any part of the aforesaid sum of five hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars, to be applied to the purpose to and for which the same is above appropriated, and to be reimbursed out of the aforesaid surplus of the duties by this act imposed, which surplus is accordingly appropriated to the said reimbursement. Provided, That the rate of interest of such loan shall not exceed five per centum per annum, and that the principal thereof may be reimbursed at the pleasure of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," as hath rated the livre tournois of France at eighteen and an half cents, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted and declared, That if the principal, in any bond which shall be given to the United States, for duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, shall be insolvent, or if such principal being dead, his or her estate and effects, which shall have come to the hands of his or her executors or administrators, shall be insufficient for the payment of his or her debts, and if, in either of the said cases, any surety in the said bond, or the executors and administrators of such surety, shall pay to the United States the monies thereupon due, such surety, his or her executors or administrators shall have and enjoy the like advantage, priority and preference, for the recovery and receipt of the said monies out of the estate and effects of such insolvent or deceased principal, as are reserved and secured to the United States, by the forty-fourth section of the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," and shall and may bring and maintain a suit upon the said bond, in law or equity, in his, her or their own name or names, for the recovery of the monies which shall have been paid thereupon. And it is further declared, That the cases of insolvency in the said forty-fourth section mentioned, shall be deemed to extend, as well to cases in which a debtor, not having sufficient property to pay all his or her debts, shall have made a voluntary assignment thereof, for the benefit of his or her creditors, or in which the estate and effects of an absconding, concealed or absent debtor, shall have been attached by process of law, as to cases in which an act of legal bankruptcy shall have been committed.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is authorized to appoint such place within the district of Vermont to be the port of entry and delivery within the said district, as he may deem expedient, any thing in the act, intituled, "An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont," to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE SECOND, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. DUNLAP,

AS Corner Stones to public buildings are merely intended for the information of posterity, when their ruins may be searched, to trace their antiquity, nothing should be handed down by the press, which, professing to be authentic, is an incorrect relation of a fact. Your paper of this morning, contains, as a reader would be apt to suppose, a copy of the inscription on the corner stone of the President's house, taken by a person who had seen it.

I will take the liberty of presenting you with a true copy, taken from the stone as it lay in the stone cutter's shop. That the inscription you have been pleased to give is not superior to that on the stone, I will not assert; but as old Hearne, the antiquarian, would have deemed it an unpardonable deviation, if chance had presented to his view an antique falsely described by a writer cotemporary with the artist, I would gladly screen you from the Hearnes of future days. The true inscription is as follows: "This Corner Stone, of the House to accommodate the President of the United States, was laid, May 10, 1792: when Pennsylvania was happily out of debt; Thomas Mifflin then Governor of the State."

WARDENS OFFICE.

ALL persons acquainted with the River and Bay of Delaware, and willing to take charge of vessels and conduct them either to safe anchorage at Reedy Island, or to sea, will find immediate employment and good encouragement, by applying to the Board of Wardens at their office in Walnut-street. NATHANIEL FALCONER, M. W.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1792.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt; the fifth proposition reported by the select committee respects a further assumption of the State debts, was read.

MR. GERRY offered a few remarks on the subject—and urged the justice and sound policy of compleating a business which had for reasons well known, been left in an unfinished state; but which equity and precedent now called on Congress to finish.

Mr. Clark was opposed to the proposition.

Mr. HARTLEY: After so long a discussion my attempting to take up any great length of time would not be excusable, but I consider it my duty to say a word or two in answer to some expressions and observations used against the constitution and operation of this government; and give a few reasons why I shall now vote for the resolution under consideration.

It will not be necessary for to take into view the principles upon which the constitution was framed; they were fully examined in the general convention as well as the several State conventions, ank stood the test of the strictest scrutiny. They are favorable to liberty and justice.

As to the operation of the government we may best understand it, by contrasting the state of America at the adoption of the constitution with the present day. At the former period our credit as United States of America was at a low ebb. Few of the individuals of foreign countries would give a credit to the individuals of this. The capitals of Europe would not be trusted in America.—They doubted our justice as well as our government; there was scarcely any credit given to individuals here; a universal distrust prevailed. Agriculture languished; the farmer diffident—he had lost his confidence; the great spur to industry was wanting.—No ships on our stocks, few vessels in your harbors—commerce decayed; the vital spirit lost. I might say more—but I will turn from a disagreeable scene to one more pleasing.

What is our present state? The credit of our government is as good as that of any country. Individuals of all nations will trust the individuals of America. Individuals here (until a late unfortunate bubble or abuse of credit, arising from bad men or bad management and which will possibly only do hurt for the moment) gave full credit to each other as far as their capitals extended, as well in the city as in the country and confidence prevailed.

Agriculture where the people are industrious and apply their attention to the raising of those articles which are most in demand, is in the highest improvement ever known here before. I can speak with confidence of the State I live in.

The idle and indolent can expect no great success in an art which depends upon the steady hand of industry.

There are ships on the stocks in every part where there are ship-builders and materials. The tonnage list will evidence the mighty increase of the American shipping; It has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation. Several of the first merchants state your commerce in a most respectable situation far beyond any other period. Indeed, the returns from the Secretary of the Treasury shew how great our imports and how vast our exports.

In point of justice our reputation stands high with the world. Our courts will do justice.

Pray what foundation for those strong assertions which have been made against the constitution and the government?

As to the funding system I shall say little at present. I much doubt if it deserves the hard names which have been given it. Abuses will be committed in all countries; no human plan can be secure against them.

The assumption of the State debts was fully considered upon a former occasion. Several of us wished to fund the debt of the union alone, many gentlemen of the south when we came to look for ways and means, voted against us, and the eastern representatives were always ready to join in defeating us, unless the assumption of State debts also took place.

The bill past the House of Representatives for funding the debt of the union alone; but the Senate sent it back with an amendment assuming State debts to a certain amount. After much argument the amendment of the Senate was agreed to by the House of Representatives. Justice was nearly done to some States; others do complain and I think Rhode-Island with much reason.

I could have wished that the accounts between the United States and the several States had been settled. But I will give the gentlemen who complain so much, an opportunity of satisfying this house (if they are able) when the blanks are to be filled up in the bill, that the sums they demand are reasonable and are intended to give relief to the people of their States.

I will vote for the resolution.

Mr. FINDLEY, in answer, said:—If I am not altogether so elated with our present prosperity and resources, as my worthy colleague who is just sat down, I assure you I am not desponding——I think our resources are competent, and our circumstances not depressed; the great industry of our citizens, and the great demand and high price for our produce in foreign markets, which took place about two years ago, gave a spring to our wealth and industry, and furnished ample resources to government; our feelings have not been pierced with the cries of general distress, until very lately, through the abuse of the novel principles introduced in the funding system.

But though I rejoice with the gentlemen in the sufficiency of our means, yet I consider ourselves in the situation of an unexperienced heir, newly come to the enjoyment of a great estate, who, being dazzled with his own splendor, and confident of his means, sets about spending without system or principles, and gets embarrassed before he is aware.

We are told, that the principle of assuming the State debts is already admitted by the last Congress, therefore it ought to be completed now; we are just told, too, that it was fully considered there.

I ask then, Why was not the business fully completed at that time—if it was not, then what good reason can be given for carrying it further now?—Is there any new discovery of better rules to apportion by, or is the distress of the States who have yet some unassumed debt, as pressing as when they had to bear the burthen of three or four millions more than now? Gentlemen knew that the length this business has gone already, has given great uneasiness to those States who made the greatest exertions to extinguish their own debts, and to whose circumstances and feelings the resources applied to the assumed debts of the States, are distressing and disagreeable.

For what purpose are the commissioners employed in adjusting the accounts between the individual States and the United States, if the whole of the State debts were to be assumed previous to that settlement? We know the government is not vested with powers to compel delinquent States to do justice, and that if ever justice is done to those States who have extinguished their own debt, it must be by increasing of the general revenue in proportion to the money Congress will have to pay to those States, and it is an unjustifiable and dangerous policy to draw the money from the people with the one hand, to pay it to the state governments with the other.

I have such information as I can depend upon, that the commissioners will report upon the final settlement of the State debts, in the course of next winter; and the resolution before the committee makes no provision for interest until after the year 1792. Why then take this further leap in the dark, when those States who will be actually entitled to it, will be as soon relieved according to the principles of justice, as they would be by distributing the public property in this manner by rule of thumb.

I always thought the assumption of the State debts a measure which the constitution did not contemplate, and which had a tendency to sow the seeds of discontent in many parts of the United States, and now it is argued that the precedent being set by the last Congress we ought to copy it:—I admit of no principles of infallibility in Congress—and if precedents produce an obligation, we ought to be the more careful not to strengthen them by repeating such as are improper or doubtful. The only plausible reason for assuming the State debts in the last Congress so far, was to ease the burthen of such States as had been most backward in providing for their respective debts, so as that they might be able to provide for what remained until the accounts would be settled, and to make some provision for the States who had done much to extinguish their debt as a security that the debts would be brought to a final settlement. Certainly those States, at whose desire, and for whose convenience so much has been done, ought to have a little more moderation.

Mr. Madison observed, that a great deal had been said to prove that the general government is under obligation to provide for the debts of the individual States: The gentlemen who maintain this opinion said he, have not shewn that the creditors themselves ever entertained an idea that they should look to the United States for payment of those debts; it is not pretended that the new constitution varies the situation of the creditors—they stand precisely on the same ground they did under the old confederation. Mr. Madison denied that in the former assumption the creditors of the individual States were considered in the same point of light as the creditors of the continent, and for the truth of this he appealed to the law itself "making provision for the public debt."

The proposition now before the committee he considered as unjust as it would place some of the States which had made no exertions to discharge its debts, in a more eligible situation than those which had made the greatest exertions to effect that object. He denied that the first assumption had been generally approved, or had been acquiesced in—and adverted to the proceedings and resolutions of the State of Virginia on the subject; papers said he, are on the table to shew the truth of what is now asserted; he added that he was sorry to find that no more attention had been paid to those papers. Mr. Madison then noticed the state of imports and exports from the several States, to shew the unequal operation of the assumption as it affects those States, particularly Virginia, which pays so great an overproportion of the interest on the debts of some of the States.

Mr. Gerry stated a variety of instances to shew that the debts of the individual States were always considered as founded ultimately on the faith of the union; that the creditors had taken the paper of the States on that idea—that the States were considered as agents for the United States—and on this principle the contracts for supplies and services on a continental account had been made—without which the war must have ceased, and the subjugation of the United States have followed.—Mr. Gerry remarked on the partiality and evident injustice of leaving the possessors of the remainder of the state debts totally unprovided for.

The question on agreeing to this proposition was carried in the affirmative this day, 33 to 25, but was eventually lost.

LONDON, March 5.

It is said the Lords will carry Mr. Hastings's defence into the country with them during the recess, and think upon it at their leisure. We should rather presume that they have sufficiently thought upon it already.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 26.

"The prodigious and progressive fall of the exchange on France in every commercial place in Europe, is but too true a consequence of the immense decay of credit, which must ensue from the sort of chimerical government under which we live at present, in our way to the better sort of government we were promised by this astonishing revolution.—It will come no doubt; but, in my opinion many essential changes in the present construction of the machine must previously take place; till then it will be the lot of the present generation to be tossed about on a very rough sea indeed.

"The resource of assignats, which considering their excellent security, when used in moderation, might have proved the salvation of the country, since they actually enabled the National Assembly to do at least one whole year without taxes, independent of the redemption of a great part of the debt; those assignats, I say, have proved poison in the hands of the weak and the wicked; for instead of using them sparingly and temporarily as a gift from heaven, to finish and settle the constitution, they have leaned on them as on a very convenient pillow, and cared much less about restoring proper force to government, which was, however the only certain means of enforcing the payment of taxes. They go on digging into the mine till at last they find the quick; they are not near it nevertheless, for the church land is worth full three milliards and an half [a milliard is 1000 millions] equal to 150 millions sterling, of which one milliard remains at issue, besides the immense value of the forests, which, without injuring the interests of the navy, may yield perhaps twenty millions sterling. What a country! surely the most exalted imagination could not have wished for a richer soil for improvements and remedies of every kind, had they been but well husbanded."

NOOTKA SOUND.

Many absurd reports having crept into the papers on the subject of the indemnification to be given to those gentlemen who suffered by the capture of their ships, it is necessary to state the actual progress of this affair.

The Spanish agent or Envoy, who is now here, had it in commission to enquire the amount of the damage sustained, that is, the value of the ships, their cargoes, &c. This was stated at 40,000l and this sum he is authorised to pay. But the sufferers make another demand; which is, the supposed profits that would have accrued by the trade, for instance, carrying their furs to the China market. The Envoy says, he has no commission to allow any thing for this loss—and here the matter stands for the present.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

TO SIDNEY AND THE WHISKEY-DRINKERS.

YOU are an unreasonable set of fellows, to make such a plaguy rout about a paltry excise. What! do not you know it has the sanction of some of the most experienced distillers in the United States, men of wealth and opulence, who could buy and sell the whole ragged race of whiskey-drinkers, twenty times over? When MEMBERS OF CONGRESS rise in their places, and modestly inform the House that they ARE PERSONALLY CONCERNED in some of the most extensive distilleries in New-England, you cannot surely imagine those honorable distillers would be such fools as to join in any plan to ruin the distillery—that of RUM and GIN I mean—for as to your vulgar whiskey, it is not to be expected that genteel, well-bred men, should pay any regard to such mean plebeian liquor. When they assure you that NEW-ENGLAND GIN is equal at least, if not SUPERIOR TO ANY THAT IS IMPORTED, can you question the truth of their DISINTERESTED assertions, or hesitate to swallow their rum and their gin, together with their excise, in preference to your filthy whiskey, that is only fit to poison the hostile Indians?

If you were not an ungrateful antifederal crew, you would thank them for sparing you the trouble of distilling for yourselves. All the plague and pother of whiskey-brewing will now be at an end: You will have nothing more to do henceforward, than to DRAG DOWN YOUR GRAIN TO THE SEA-COAST, a trifling distance of five or six hundred miles (which is nothing to a back-woods-man) and there barter it for the ambrosial juices of the New-England stills. Ought you not to think yourselves happy to get any thing for the redundant produce of your farms? How much worse would be your situation, if the gin distillers were to take it for nothing?

Take a hint from a friend: hold your tongues, and either pay the excise duty, or break up your stills, lest an army of militia, collected from the gin and rum distillers, should be sent out into the back country, to make you sing a different tune over your whiskey. Recollect the law that has been lately passed, authorizing the President to march and countermarch the militia as he pleases. Recollect and tremble: for although the present chief magistrate would never consent to murder his fellow-citizens for drinking his health and toasting the federal constitution in a glass of un-excised whiskey, WHO knows what freak his successor may take into his head, if ever he gets it heated with high-proof rum or gin?

M U M.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE world may be considered as a new settlement. There is only a patch under good improvement. Part of Europe is the flower-garden, and yet what a multitude of foul weeds! They have grown rank by manuring and hoeing the plants—But they seem to be weeding and new laying out the garden. Even in Europe, what briars and thorns, and barren shrubs. Russia is a naked heath. Spain is the field of the sluggard.—On every side what room for improvement. India indeed is the homestead which seems to produce the most abundantly for the family of mankind. America is a bush pasture for the young cattle. It will soon become the garden and the wheat field for the hungry world.—But Africa is the range of wolves and lions, some on four, some on two legs.

It would be some consolation to an old philosopher, to see the labor of mankind directed to the bettering and bringing to, the great common farm.—The time will arrive when our posterity will read extracts from the Gazettes of Angola, and will hear of the universities of the Hottentots. The juries of Bengal will try causes, and the free representative assemblies of Constantinople and Grand Cairo will be distinguished for their eloquence and wisdom. Industry will cover the earth, now barren, with plenty, The fogs of ignorance will vanish, and man restored to his eye sight, will see nature and exert all his power to adorn and improve it. Is this a vision? Why tell us so? Let the imagination regale itself with a feast of its own cooking. But is not this progress evidently begun and far advanced, and what shall stop it? The Goths and Vandals, and Huns and Tartars are not to renew their irruptions and to destroy the arts. The Northern hive swarms no more. But science and the arts shall penetrate the regions where the Roman eagles never flew. The wild Arabs shall be sedentary and improve the arts by their inventions. The Caspian sea shall be hospitable to commerce. The future ages will wonder at the barbarous state of the present. The human mind cannot remain inactive, either knowledge and civilization must turn retrograde or continue in their present progress till ignorance and barbarism are banished the earth.

Philadelphia, May 19.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A ship arrived at New-York on Tuesday, in 39 days from Glasgow, by which European accounts are received to the 29th March—These say, that incredible quantities of all kinds of ammunition daily arrive at Namur—That the Emperor of Germany died suddenly in the arms of his wife, at Vienna, the first of March, of an inflammation in the lungs and bowels—subsequent articles in the English papers say that he was taken off by poison—the suspicion falls on various descriptions of persons—the Monks, the Brabanters, the Emigrants, and the Jacobins, are mentioned—probably all innocent—but the great must have something extraordinary to kill them. Immediately on the Emperor's decease, his son Francis took the reins of government in the Austrian Monarchy—the garrison of Vienna took the oaths to the eldest son of the Emperor two days after his father's death.

March 16. Medals made of the iron bolts of the Bastile were presented to the members of the Legislative Assembly.—When the Queen of the French heard of the death of her brother the Emperor, she said, "If my misfortunes were not before at their height, their measure would now be filled."

Reports of every kind are in circulation in Paris—great commotions are said to exist in Flanders.—The day after the news of the Emperor's death was received, the fish-women were marching to present a pike to the Queen; they were stopped however by the guard.—Accounts were received that Arles, Carpentras and Avignon, were in a state of open revolt; the anti-revolutionists had driven away or imprisoned all the patriots.—M. Dumourier is appointed French Minister for foreign affairs, and M. Lacoste, Minister of Marine.—Count Florida Blanca, Prime Minister of Spain, has been arrested, and afterwards exiled, and his papers sealed. M. D'Aranda is his successor.

An express over land arrived at the India-House, London, the 24th March—The intelligence is said to be, that Lord Cornwallis took Seringapatam by storm on the 15th November last. His loss said to be 400 Europeans, and 7000 natives.—That General Meadows was killed, and Lord Cornwallis wounded. India Stock rose 2 per cent.——[This turned out to be a hum.]

The new King of Hungary, it is said, in letters from Vienna, of the 5th March, had countermanded the troops that were marching, and had declared that he would have no concern in the disturbances of France.—The Prince Royal of Denmark has published an arret, by which the SLAVE-TRADE IS TO CEASE, and be forever ABOLISHED after 1803.

The beginning of March an earthquake was felt in several parts of England—some old houses were shaken down, but no lives lost.

By the ship Brothers, Capt. Anderson, arrived here in seven weeks from Lisbon, accounts are received that Doctor Willis had arrived there from England—found the Queen in a very alarming situation—but his treatment of her, had been attended with very favorable symptoms—the Queen having so far recovered when Capt. Anderson sailed, as to recognize those about her person. The Doctor will doubtless meet a suitable reward.

The Prince Regent has acquired great reputation for the affectionate attention paid by him to his mother in the course of her illness; having constantly shewn the most solicitous anxiety for her recovery.

SALEM, May 8.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Captain W. A. Perry arrived at Marblehead on Sunday night last from St. Martins, which place he left the 16th of April, and brings the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

That the day he sailed, a brig arrived from St. Lucie, the master of which (James Green) informed Capt. Perry, among many other gentlemen in the public coffee-house in that place, that an English man of war arrived at St. Lucie the day before he left it, the commander of which informed the French Commodore there, that WAR was declared between France and Spain. This intelligence was communicated by Captain Green in the most public manner, so that no doubt of its truth was entertained at St. Martins.

[This news was repeated by an arrival at this port from St. Kitts, but is most probably premature.]

The President of the United States arrived at Baltimore last Saturday evening—he pursued his route on Monday following.

We are informed that very large sales of lands, the property of this state, have been recently made—and sold on such principles, and in such quantities as will induce a speedy population of the same. Such is the present situation of affairs in most of the European States, that we may reasonably expect great emigrations to this asylum of freedom.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

At the General Election at Newport, on the 2d instant, his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq. was chosen Governor, and the Hon. SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq. Deputy Governor of the State of Rhode-Island.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY is printed in London on fine wove paper.

The Quartermaster-General of the state of Massachusetts (says a late Boston paper) has employed Col. Revere, of that town, to cast sixteen brass field-pieces, for the use of the Artillery of that state.

The last Pittsburgh Gazette, received by post yesterday, contains no account of any recent depredations of the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havannah to his friend in New-Port, dated April 10.

"The famous Mr. Bowles and three of the principals of the Creek Nation were brought in here a few days since—Mr. Bowles was conducted to the Moro, where he now remains, and it is thought the depredations he has committed on the Spanish settlements will cost him his life. It is reported that he was in the action against St. Clair."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The FACTS contained in the article entitled, "Reflections on the State of the Union," copied into the G. U. S. from the American Museum, are a complete refutation of the principal slanders on the people and their government, which constitute the celebrity of some publications.—N. B. All sorts of weapons are allowable in a cause, the advocates of which, stick at nothing.

A correspondent observes, that the paragraph copied from the National Gazette, in our last, respecting counterfeit certificates, is a specimen of the flimsy foundation on which the most formidable charges against public measures are raised.

Let it never escape the recollection of the friends to the union, that the persons who now oppose the government of the United States, and its administration, are of the same cut with those who have kept the world in a state of fermentation thro' all ages.

As there never was, so there never will be a perfect system of government—but, that system is positively BAD, says Chronus, which I have no hand in administering.

In this country, the people made and uphold the government. It lives and moves, and has its being from them. Their power is seen and felt not only in revolutions which alter its form, but in the ordinary acts of its administration. Not a particle of authority is held but from them. They chuse the legislature—they make their voice heard after they have chosen them, and if they concur in their wishes, the general sense is obeyed. The government trusts the execution of the laws to civil force, to the marshal, and the people themselves called, if necessary, to his assistance. They, as grand and petit jurors, have the laws in their hands, and in effect, as well as in appearance, wield the sceptre. They may be said, as truly as any people on earth, to be a royal people. They are sovereigns, and have already shewn sense and prudence enough to make us throw up our hats and shout.—God save the people—Long may they reign. This is no rant, but a truth which every American, unless degenerate, will glory in. But men are not wanting who dare to represent to the people this government as a despotism. The newspapers are stuffed with licentious invectives as if they were aimed at the administration of Turkey or Tippoo Saib—and all this while a man who stands unreproached as well as unrivaled sits in the chair of authority, while the nation prospers and grows in numbers, in wealth, in respectability, while knowledge increases, and adds something daily to the security of liberty and the means of happiness. What will happen when adversity, to which all nations are liable, shall have sharpened the edge of discontent, when personal rivalships shall have engendered and armed factions with deadly hatred, when the little remnant of authority left to government after these deductions, shall be turned against itself, heaven, that disposes of men and their concerns, and makes them the instruments to punish their own vice and folly, only knows.

LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY the "Act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," it is provided that the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which hath not been subscribed pursuant to the above act, shall be extended, on the same terms as in the above act is provided, to the first day of March, 1793—Books to be opened by Commissioners of Loans in each State, on the first day of June next.

Non-subscribing creditors to receive an interest equal to the subscribing, on interest and principal of so much of their respective demands, as on or before the first day of March shall be registered.

The term for receiving the unsubscribed part of the state debt, agreeable to the same act, is extended to 1st March, 1793—the books to be opened as above, on the first of June next.

The Commissioner of Loans for North-Carolina is not to be allowed to receive any certificate issued by Patrick Travers, or by the Commissioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton.

The debt due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is payable in Europe, to be paid off and discharged, principal and interest.—The rest of the act relates to the sinking fund. The whole shall appear in the next number of this Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOSEPH HOWELL, Accountant to the War Department.

CALEB SWAN, Paymaster to the Army in the Western Territory.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Brothers,	Anderson,	Lisbon,
	Sampson,	Howell,	Canton,
	Hope,	Tresdale,	Port-au-Prince,
Brig	Nancy,	Horton,	St. Johns,
	Polly,	Charnock,	Cape-Francois,
	Industry,	Franklin,	St. Thomas,

All vessels outward bound are to rendezvous at Reedy Island, and on Monday next proceed from thence to sea, wind and weather permitting, under orders and directions of Capt. Lawler, who will then lead the way with the ship of the largest draught of water. *Mail.*

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our last.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.——Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

B O O K S,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported—— And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich first quality BEEF, do.

Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *Birmingham Packet,*

LEESON SIMMONS, Master;

A remarkable fast sailer, her cargo is all ready—nevertheless, to accommodate those who may be disposed to put freight on board, it will be taken in. She will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, laying at Walnut-street Wharf, or to GEORGE MEADE.

Those who have goods on board, are earnestly requested to enter them, take out their permits, and give the necessary directions to their porters to attend the ship.

N. B. The owners are determined that the ship shall leave Bristol with the first Fall ships.

May 14. (4t)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-street, or PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neshamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, same place, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.t.f.)

Farms & Mills for Sale & Lease.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Rister's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent grass ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the residue abounding in good timber, and other trees for enclosure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the present, for an Overseer and his family.

Also, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acre, within two miles of the same road, and about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well enclosed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, some excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Also, a small FARM, on a public road leading to said town, about the same distance therefrom as the last described land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two first above-mentioned Farms are furnished with slaves, stock of each kind, and all necessary implements of husbandry, which may be had with them; they are sown with wheat, which promises an abundant crop;---the business of the last of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a skilful industrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the said Turnpike Road, leading from Rister's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick house, that has been used for some years past as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that business, could be made an excellent stage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapsco, is also erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of sale, and the lease, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

☞ WANTED, the First Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1stJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (raw3m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of so much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Township of Manington, in the County of Salem aforesaid, as will defray the expences attending the division or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforesaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Assembly, &c. In pursuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, situate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforesaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on seventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the house of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforesaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN,
JOHN WISTAR and } Commissioners.
THOMAS CLEMENT,

20th April, 1792. 4w.ed.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE,

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

(eptist) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

☞ *By the Post-Office Act, after the first of June next, newspapers sent by the mail are subject to postage of* one cent *each paper, for* 100 *miles carriage, or less—and for all distances more than an hundred miles,* one cent and an half *each paper. The postage to be paid by the Subscribers,* at the office where the papers are delivered.—*As it is optional with Subscribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Post-Office, or to contract with the Stage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, within a short distance of this city, may find it advantageous to adopt the latter mode.*

Bank of the United States.

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Published this day, and to be sold by

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookseller, No. 54, Second-street, South—and by all the principal Booksellers in Philadelphia—Price ⅔ths of a Dollar,

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respecting the

CONTESTED ELECTION

For the Eastern District of the State of

GEORGIA.

CONTAINING the petition of General *James Jackson*, against the election of General *Anthony Wayne*, and the proceedings relative to the Resolutions directing the mode of conducting the Trial; with a sketch of the debates from the commencement to the end of the business; including the speeches of the parties, a sketch of Mr. Lewis's defence, council for General Wayne, and the concluding speech of General Jackson, for which he received the applause of the auditors: also, the subsequent proceedings of the House respecting *his right to a seat* after the election of the sitting member had been declared illegal.

Together with a *SUPPLEMENT*,

Containing a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of Georgia, relative to the Impeachment of Judge *Osborne*.